3: Low G-5 (1844-1847) 1848
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that of climbing up a large pole, the being able to do which is also a necessary qualification of a pânglimà, or fighting chief,) previously greased to render the achievement difficult of performance, and to the top of which a piece of pork is attached. This meat is the reward of the person whose agility renders him the first to attain this eminence, and the frequent failures in the attempts call forth from the gazing crowd bursts of laughter, as loud and long continued as from those who gaze at the similar spectacle at an English country fair.

In the useful arts, excepting such as their habits render absolutely necessary, the Dyaks have made but little progress, though more than many of the similarly situated neighbouring tribes. It has been before remarked that they make the 'chawats,' jackets, and 'bedangs' in general use amongst their own and the more western tribes; but as this manufacture is carried on only by the Dyaks of Sakarran and Sarebas, I have no means of describing the method of its workmanship. Iron being necessary in the formation of their weapons of war, they have studied, and brought to greater perfection its workmanship than others of the mechanical arts. It is probable that before the introduction of European bar-iron into the country, the natives fused and wrought the ore of the island, as many of the Kyan and other tribes, who have little intercourse with the coast, do to the present day. The blacksmith, with the exception of the 'manang,' or

The cloth woven for jackets is nearly always firmer to feel and finer in texture than that made for the *bidang*. This is mostly due to the fact that the finer warps are used and the number may vary from about 100 ends an inch in a cloth of moderate quality to 272 in a finely woven one, and the ends

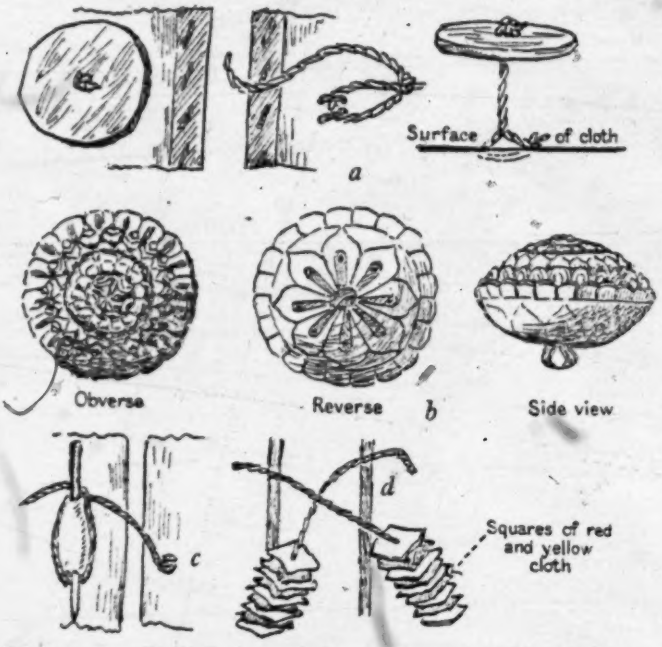

Fig. 11. Methods of fastening *kalambi*: *a*, wooden button and string, 35.911; *b*, silver-gilt button of local workmanship, 35.910; *c*, thorn and string, Sakaran Iban (Ling Roth, II, p. 32); *d*, two strings with ornamented ends, British Museum (No. +7010).

are usually paired or sister warps. Just as in the *bidang* cloths, where solid colour stripes appear it is usual to find more ends to the inch than in the main body of the cloth.

The weft is often threefold, occasionally four, and the strands are wound tape-wise on the spool. (The Javanese use a similar method of making a wide weft, as can be seen in the spool thread in a Javanese loom belonging to the Manchester College of Technology.) An average number of picks to the

inch is 22. The colour of the weft is often red and sometimes a dull white, instead of the almost universal brown used in the other cloths.

In addition to the native yarns, some doubled white yarns, either imported or mechanically spun, are used, especially for embroidery and badges. The gold and silver thread used in the latter, and less frequently as an embroidery thread, is obtained from the Malays or Chinese.

The method of cutting out and making up a *kalambi* with sleeves is given in detail for cloth 35.903. All jackets are made up in the same way, except that there may be a variation in the amount of slope cut away for the sleeve.

In making up, a lacing stitch or some type of open stitch is usually used for the sides (fig. 12, *d*), but a counter hem is the method adopted for joining the sleeve seams, which are always left open for an inch or two under the armpit.

The fastening of the coat may be a piece of fine twine attached to one side and wrapped round a thorn stuck through the cloth on the other edge (fig. 11, *c*), or it may be a button, varying from a beautifully worked silver-gilt one of native manufacture (fig. 11, *b*) to an European shirt button or a crudely shaped piece of wood (fig. 11, *a*).

Occasionally ties are made on either side of a coat consisting of twine. The ends of the ties may have a number of small squares of red and yellow flannel threaded on them (fig. 11, *d*).

The *kalambi* are described in the following order:

35.903	35.909	Z.2342	35.901
35.907	35.902	Z.2341	35.911
35.905	35.919	35.904	
35.910	35.908	35.906	

THE IBAN JACKET

35.903. A Saribas jacket. This cloth is a fine specimen of a *kalambi burong*, "bird coat", with a badge worked in at the bottom of the back in the tapestry method, i.e. needle-woven upon the stretched warp.

Length of cloth before folding or sleeves cut from it about 6 ft. (182·9 cm.); width varies from 19½ in. (49·5 cm.) to 20 in. (50·8 cm.).

The manner in which the coat has been cut from the length of cloth is best seen in fig. 12, *a*, which shows how the front width is divided for the

opening and a V-shaped piece cut for the neck, the piece of cloth thus cut being turned down to form a double thickness at the back of the neck, which

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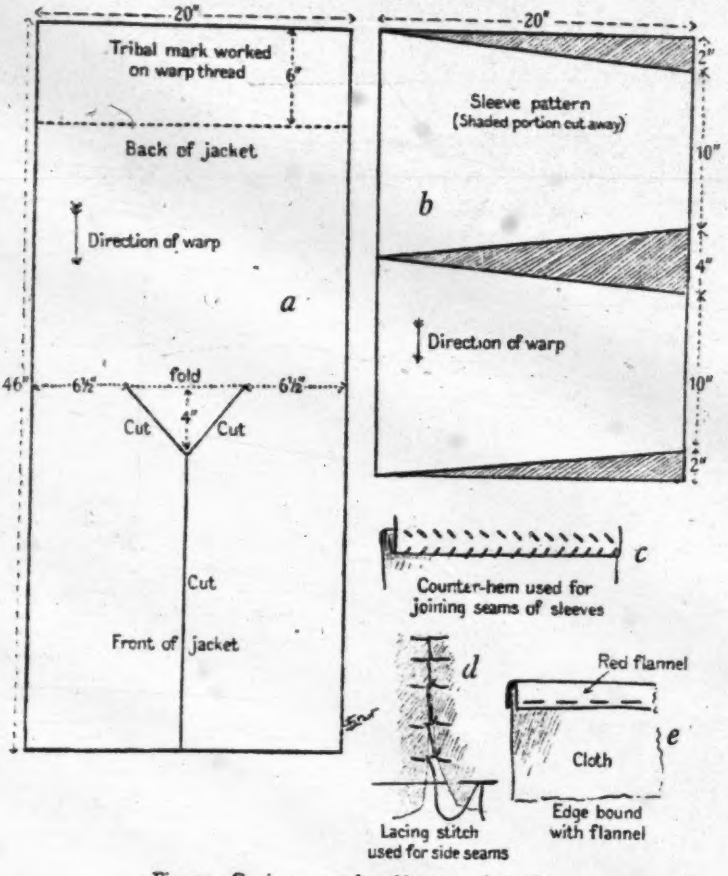

Fig. 12. Cutting out and making up a *kalambi*.

is then hemmed in place. The sleeves are shaped by having a portion cut away from each side so as to make the wrist 4 in. narrower than the part joining the body of the jacket at the shoulder (fig. 12, *b*), and the two raw

12: Haddon & Start E-4 (no date) 1936 OC6 Iban OC6

294 edges thus produced are joined by a coarsely sewn counter hem, i.e. each edge is turned under once and the raw edges, being placed upon one another, the folds on either side of the garment are felled or hemmed down (fig. 12, *c*). Openings are left under the armpit both in the sleeve seams and the side seams of the jacket, which are joined by a lacing stitch worked from side to side with a cord-like thread made from pineapple fibre (fig. 12, *d*). The sleeves are seamed on with the same material and all the remaining raw edges of the garment are bound with narrow strips of imported scarlet flannel, secured by a coarse tacking stitch (fig. 12, *e*) or in some parts by a hemming stitch.

286 X531 The material used in making the garment is an excellent example of warp-pattern dyeing. Groups of coloured warp stripes (fig. 13, *a*) in red, yellow, black, white, red, white, black, yellow, red, amounting in all to a compound stripe $9\frac{1}{16}$ in. (23 cm.) wide, separate the patterned stripes (fig. 13, *b*). The latter vary in width, being alternately $\frac{5}{16}$ in. (8 mm.) and $1\frac{1}{16}$ in. (2·6 cm.); there are 88 to 132 warp ends to the inch, grouped in twos and threes, and 20 to 22 picks of weft, each of which consists of three parallel threads.

In the coloured warp stripes which

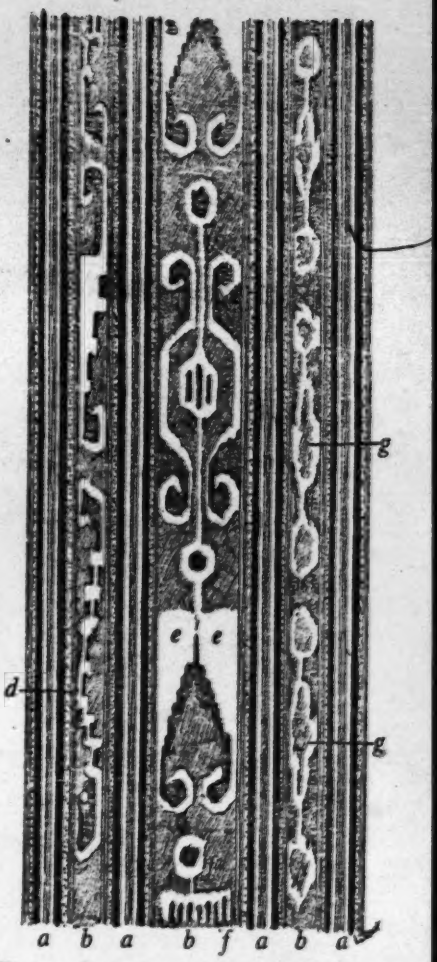

Fig. 13. Pattern repeat on back and sleeves of *kalambi* 35.903: *a*, solid colour stripes; *b*, pattern stripes; *d*, *daun wi*, "leaf of ratan" (see pl. XXII, *m*); *e*, *sayap burong lelayang*, "wing of swift, *Collocalia fuciphaga*"; *f*, *sugu*, "a comb"; *g*, *lachau*, "the green grass lizard".